previous speeches. In Roanoke he had opposed the proposition, because, he said, it was made applicable to the United Sintes Senate alone, a plan, which, if adopted, would have imposed a prohibitive assessment upon him as candidate

tive assessment upon him as candidate for that office.

When this plan was ultimately enlarged to include in the primary system, not only senators, but governors, attorney-general and other officers, dividing the expenses among them and making it possible for all to run, he (Martin) had approved the suggestion, and had in the Richmond convention offered the motion which caused its adoption.

And of Martinus the specific of the

And of Montague, the apostle of the primary, the Schator was sharp in his criticism.

eriticism.

"My distinguished competitor," the speaker declared in effect, "has told you that he gave the State the primary and that I have from beginning to end opposed the principle. I have pointed out to you my attitude upon this question, Now, what has my distinguished competitor done? In the Roanoke convention the majority of the delegates favored him for attorney-general.

nttorney-general.

I was for another ban, but my distinguished competitor was nominated. He, therefore, controlled the convention. What did he do when the proposition for a primary was presented by Mr. Jones? Nothing; and his voice was not heard. He tells you now he was in favor of a primary. What good does it do you for a man to be in favor of a thing and keep it a profound secret?

Again in Norfolk

Again in Norfolk.

Again in Norfolk.

The proposition that he might have gotten through at the Roanoke convention was presented again in Norfolk. His voice was again as silent as the grave. He talked a good deal about other things, but said not a word about this. When the amended plan was finally offered in the Richmond convention I moved that the report be adopted. (Much applause.) Still the voice of my competitor was not heard. Now he is playing this thing up for his own aggrandizemen. He is asking you to beard him to the United States Sonate because W. A. Jones offered a plan for a primary, and I moved to adopt it while he kept dumb as an oyster.

The historic veto of the bill for a Norfolk primary was referred to by Senator
Martin. He disclosed, producing documents, that the Governor had vetoed the
bill and that he had later sent to the
Legislature a special message explaining
that upon close examination of the measure he had discovered that there was
contained in it no such provision as that
which supposing it to contain had caused
him to place his stamp of disapproval
upon it.

Version of the Veto.

Wersion of the Veto.

"What sort of Governor is that?" asked the senator. "Just think how humillating that must be to confess that he had vetoed a bill because of something that wasn't in it. Fellow-clitzens, I hope I will never be so careless as that. How did he do it? I will tell you. My competitor's political manager in Norfolk is W. W. Dey. He took Dey's word for it. Dey told him the bill was had and he necepted Dey's version."

Touching briefly upon the Governor's statement that a colorless man is a greater menace to the South than the colored man, which doctrine he stigmatized, declaring it to be unworthy of a white Democrat. Senator Martin took up the matter of the Lee statue and the Executive's foilure to act upon the bill. He paid a tribute to Lee, and declared that the pride and spirit and courage of Virginia arose in protest against the interference of Northern veterans. He read from clippings, showing that he (Martin) and Fitzhuch Lee had at the time both called upon the State to stand to its guns and not succumb.

"Hurrah for Fitzhugh Lee," bawled a veteran.

The Senator went rapidly on. The

veteran.
The Senator went rapidly on. The Governor, he declared, had remained silent upon this matter, so near to the heart of every Virginian. The Legislature passed the bill orderly; the bust of Lee to go into Statuary Hall. The bill went to the Governor.

Lee Statue Bill.

"Did the Governor sign it?" cried the Senator. "Oh, no. Did he veto it? He did not; he merely said the bill was unnecessary, inexpedient and unwise. Well, why didn't he veto it? If he doesn't veto bills that are unnecessary, inexpedient and unwise, in the name of common sense what sort of bills does he veto? Those that are necessary, expedient and wise? Who was coloriess then? I would cheerfully have walked one hundred miles for the privilege of signing that bill."

The Senator leaned forward and fired

The Senator leaned forward and fired his words straight into the faces of the

"Gentlemen," he declared, "at that time the Governor of Virginia was being talked of all-lever the country as a strong and able going executive. He was being mentioned as a worthy nominee for the vice-presidency of the United States. Perhaps it was the danger of offending the Northern vetorans that prevented him from signing the bill, placing a statue of General Lee in Statuary Hall. Perhaps he was afraid to veto the same bill on account of the effect it would have on the Confederates of the South, and so he played the role of the colorless man."

Constitutional Convention.

Constitutional Colivention.

Proceeding, the Senator attempted to point out some other "colorless" acts of his distinguished competitor. He refuted the charge that he had opposed the movement for a constitutional convention. This statement he declared to be as inaccurate as every other made by his

"If he has made a single accurate statement since opening his campalga in Spotsylvania last April I have not discovered it," shouted the Senator. "If any body here can correct me I will welcome the interruption. I will give a prize for any accurate statement of my distinguished competitor that can be discovered. Accuracy is not his forte. He sees everything through a glass durkly. He has the superhuman knowledge, which can turn black into white. He is so burning up with anxiety to get into the United States Senate that he can't see anything right. He is flopping around from one side to the other unable to tell yes from no. I have no doubt the Governor is trying to do right, but the Governor is trying to do right, but the Governor is frequently mistaken." "I must use this parliamentary language," said the senator with a smile, "because I wish to conduct this campaign on a high plane. We hear much these days about high planes and high fideals. "If he has made a single accurate state-

He Values Sentiment.

"No man thinks more of sentiment and high ideals than I do. But is it not even fetter to practice some of these virtues? Is not an ounce of such practice a thousand times better than preaching and no practice? But, my distinguished competitor is conducting a campaign of abuse that of a campaign of argument, the itter is conducting a campaign of abuse instead of a campaign of argument. He reminds me of the old lawyer who gave some seasonable advice to an aspiring young man. When the law is for you, gaid this wise man, forget the facts and press the law home as strongly as you can. When the law is against you, forget the law and deal only with the facts. But suppose the law and the facts are both against me? inquired the young suppose the law and the facts are against me?' inquired the young 'In that case,' said the other, e the other side like the very devil, distinguished competitor," said Sen-Martin, "is abusing me like the very "Barry's for Clothes.



To-day, the "up-set price" on Forty-two men's \$20.00 Sults

All this Summer's styles; the coats are long as fashion has decreed — but they won't be here long—at only \$12.80.

Straws, Low Shoes, Underwear, Neckwear, Negliges shirts — everything for the summer man here—at frac-



that of his competitor. He declared that in his life time the Governor had done rothing for the benefit of the people. His sole accomplishment had been a superatundance of talk. He claimed credit for the primary plan, but was not entitled to it. He was likewise emphasizing his position on the question of single and faultiple text books in the schools, Here be could rightfully claim even less credit. e could rightfully claim even less credit The senator elaborated.

The School Register.

The people of Virginia, he declared, had been forced to pay seventy-five cents for a school register that was wortl eighteen cents, while a cierk in the De partment of Public Instruction pocketed the difference. They were forced to pay from twenty-five to fifty per cent, pay from twenty-live to fifty per cent, more for books than other States, Under the multiple system the companies could and did rob the schools. One of the members of the school board which adopted the multiple list was Andrew Jackson Montague, and only one "single list" was adopted and the system the sepon projector. adopted, and that was the selool register and the school board placed on this sin-gle book a price of second of this sin-

and the school board pinced on this single book a price of seventy-five cents, when it was worth but eighteen.

H. R. Pollard, a distinguished lawyer of Richmond, appeared before the school board and argued against the multiple light. Governor Montague, replying to Mr. Pollard, favored the multiple list and carried the day. The multiple list was

"But on the 22d of March, 904," the "But on the 22d of March, 904," the senator went on to say, "the senatorial campaign was looming up. The Governor of Virginia, a candidate for the Senate, was anxious to get on the popular side. He began to think differently on the school book question. New light came to him and he underwent a conversion. offered a resolution rescinding the nultiple list and proposing the single list.

"If he had given this matter his atten-tion before," Senator Martin said, "the nultiple list might never have been adopted, and hundreds of thousands of dollars might have been saved to the people of Virginia. I do not charge that he knew that a clerk in the Department of Public Instruction was stealing money, but if he thought a little more about what was right before his eyes and a little less about succeeding me in the tinited States Senate he would have

Dropping the record of Governor Monta-gue, the senator reverted to his own. He declared his competitor had changed his tune of attack many times because his position was always untenable. The greaker welcomed the charge that he was department runner.

a department runner.

"My competitor has said: 'I have no bess.' He would have been better off if he had had a boss to save him from some of the mistakes he has made, and that have accrued to my benefit. He has also said he has no boss in Washington. He never said a truer thing, for he will rever set to Washington and if he does rever get to Washington, and if he does rever get to Washington, and if he does, it will take a better man than he is to boss things there. He has complained that he has no State Committee of his own, and that he can't elect the judges of election. I want him to have representatives at the polls, I want the highest and best men appointed as judges, I want them to see that everything is clean. them to see that everything is ciean. I want some impartial man to appoint them. I don't want to name them, for I am human and might name partisans. "I can't do right all the time. If I am right half the time, I am doing good. But my competitor is always kicking. He has been kicking all his life and will keep on kicking to the end.

Predicts Montague's Defeat.

"He will be kicking on August 22d, when he will be snowed under so deep that you won't be able to see the tips of his toes when he keeks. He is laying inc oundation for a great squeal on the 22d of August. You are going to hear him

howl then.
"According to my competitor," continued the Senator, in effect, "I am the political boss of Virginia. This is no insult to me, but it is an awful insult to you, if you can be bossed and dictated to by little man like me. If I am in contro all legislatures, all State committees and everything else, what in the name o sense is he running for the Senate for Do you suppose, if that is true, that am going to let him be elected? He has charged that the Democratic party has degenerated and is decadent. He says i must get back to the days of William C. must get back to the days of William C. Rives and R. M. T. Hunter, and then, with becoming modesty, he picks himself out as the saviour of the party and the worthy successor of these men. Oh, no. He is not a man to say small things about himself."

The Virginia Machine.

In the course of what followed the Sen-ator charged that the Covernor was fur-nishing ammunition to the Republican party. He denied that in the Richmond convention members of committees ran to his room to find out what he wanted done about the assessments. The Gover-nor, he ascreed, was down on the Demo nor, he ascried, was down on the Democratic party, down on the Democratic committee and down on all his (Martin's) friends. The oply "machine" that existed in Virginia, he said, was that controlled by the Govrenor of Virginia. He (Martin) had no patronage to bestow under a Republican administration. The county managers for his competitor were the men the Governor had appointed to office. They believe the great was the county with the county managers for his competitor were the men the Governor had appointed to office. They believe up every time he pushed his thumb down They were the cogs in the machinery that it systematically into place—the placeholders whom the Governor appointed and from whom he got good political service in return.

good political service in return.
"By charging that I am the boss of a Virginia machine," the senator said in effect: "My distinguished competitor is "My distinguished competitor," said Sen-ike the man who cries 'stop thief' to alor Martin, 'is abusing me like the very devil without giving any reasons for it." caped with the plunder, He is attacking The senator compared his record with me to divert attention from himself. He

controls the only political machine in this State, the men who 'heed the wishes of him who put them there.' Some of them from other places are here to-day 'rooting for the Governet.''

He referred to his work in the Senate, the care he took of his friends, his labors for the Democratic party. He paid a high tribute to his colleague, John W. Daniel. He used again the quotation: "It is a very wicked world, and the fewer you praise the better," which sentiment, he said, represented the philosophy of his competitor.

Dispectic, He Says.

Dispectic, He Says.

He declared his competitor must he dyspeptic, and as for himself he was treated so well by the people that he always felt good. He asserted the original primary movement at the Roancke Convention was the celever ruse of a "syndicate of politicians" to force him from office. He went into the matter of the Virginia debt, declaring that he had saved the State \$1,723,000. A man who could not understand that this sum amounted to the figures named, whether offset by bonds held by the government could not understand that this sum amounted to the figures named, whether offset by bonds held by the government or not, he said, did not have common sense. Such a man was worthy no higher insk than being put in a blacksmith, shop to keep files off the horse while ... was being shod. The Governor of Virginia had claimed that the real amount saved was only \$5.50, yet this same Governor had spent \$1,050 in clork hire to collect this \$5.50, when he (Martin), if he had been communicated with, could have gone to the Department and settled it in thirty minutes for nothing.

The senator closed with a tribute to the ladies that set the crowd to cheering justify. Then the rain fell in torrents, driving speaker and spectators indoors and putting an end to the meeting. Senator Martin had spoken a little over two hours.

MARTIN AND MONTAGUE

The Governor referred to the asserministered by the people is the best, though they may make a few mistakes

though they may make a lew mistakes now and then.

"If this is a government by the people and for the people," he asked dramatically, "where in is it in and by? The people have no by, save through one man. If the Senate makes amendments to give the people the right to elect the senators thy amend themselves out of office. The junior senator of Virginia has never offered such an amendment in the United States Senate. Do the ment in the United States Senate. Do the ment in the United States Senate. Do the legislatures really elect now? Do not the members often vote the way the men that loaned them money want them to yote. At the Roanoke convention, eight years ogo, when the people of Frank... county gave me their solid vote for Attorney-General, began first our struggle for turning the government back to the people.

The Cotton Incident.

The Governor employed the collar In-cident with dramaticeffect. "I'll never wear anybody's collar," he exclaimed pulling a handkerchief from his neck "and I never want any man to wear

"Senator Martin," the speaker declared.

"Senator Martin," the speaker declared,
"cannot be located. One day he is for
high tariff, the next day for low tariff;
one day for ship subsidy and the next
day against it."

The killing of a few oxen or a few
sheep, he said, could not keep him from
the court green of Franklin county. He
was sure that whether the people of
Franklin were for him or not they were
courteous enough to listen to him.

"Let the senators express their views,"
he said, "even if against us. I would
rather have a fellow disagree with me
if he is honest than to have him promising overything to me if he is not honest. Let me get back to my mutton; I
have just been cating lamb up to the
present."

present.' Proceeding, the speech referred to the declaration of Senator Martin that the Roanoke primary plan had been aimed

"Hear me, Virginians," he cried, "if

"Hear me, Virginians," he cried, "If Senator Martin voted against the primary plan to save \$10,000, will he not vote for an unjust plan to save \$10,00? Senator Martin doesn't want a joint debate on this primary plan, Don't get in Senator Martin's boat."
"Don't do it," yelled a voter; "it might sink."
"Yes, it will sing," retorted the Governor, "and he will let you go to the bottom, while he gets off safely to the shore. When you deposit your ballot on August 22d will you vote for the man that tried to take that vote from you or for the man that gave you the primary ballot? All I ask is a fair field and no favors.

A Business Senator.

"They say Senator Martin is a great will say I am trying to get you an appropriation. How much has he ever gotten for Franklin, I could hold it in one hand. He says he has been getting thing for you. What has he gotten? Ask also what you have been giving?" Ask also what you have been giving?"
Three chief speeches, the Governor declared, have been delivered in Congress. Each of these was in behalf of a measure taking something from the peoplel instend of giving them something. These three speeches, he declared to be (1) for an increase of the navy, costing \$10,000,000 per year; (2) the submergence or the abolition of the Bureau of Labor by transfermence in the Department of Com-

one per year; (2) the submergence or the abolition of the Bureau of Labor by transferrence to the Department of Commerce and Labor, thereby destroying lished pendence, and efficiency; (3) in favor of the bill to give \$3,00,00 to the establishment of the Union Depot in Washington, in which he was supported by only one Democratic colleague.

"I am not questioning Senator Martin's honesty," the Governor declared.
"I am attacking his judgment. I refer you to the living testimony, the congressional record. The senator announced that I say if all we want in Congress is appropriations we would better have a Republican representative. That is true, and I still say so, I am trying to save the junior senator from the Republican party. Republicans all over Virginia are endorsing Mr. Martin. We want a mendorsing Mr. Martin. We want a proportations."

Lee Statue Bill.

Referring to the Lee statue bill, Gover-nor Montague paid a valuable tribute to the great chieftain. No one, he said, could wish greater honor to him than he. I wish greater honor to him than he. It would not honor Lee to place his bust in Statuary Hall. Statuary Hall would be honored by the presence. The North had protested against receiving the statue; a little later they will heg the South to put Lee there, and then the South will act. Governor Montague spoke very earnestly, claborating his matter along the lines covered in previous strucches.

speeches.

Resuming the thread of his discussion, he referred to the criticisms hurled at him, and touched upon some of the public works he had accomplished. The pension laws he declared were the work of

plause. "God give me power to higher aright for the people of Mirghia." Senator Martin is a great latter-writer, he proceeded amid laugiter of the proceeded amid laugiter of the letter came to a postofice centily addressed to the decended historia of a woman who had since married again." Hurran for Daniel," shouted a voice in the crowd.

Daniel Needs Sympathy.

Daniel Needs Sympathy.

"Yes," said Governor Montague gaickly,
"we ought to do some hurrahing for Sonator Daniel. He needs our sympathy, foraccording to Senator Martin, Mr. Daniel
does nothing in the Senate, but Mr. Marin does it all."

The speaker made an cloquent reference
to General Fithingh Lee. Wherever the
bright smile, the courageous step, the
nest grasp of the hand, there was the
gallant soldler, whose honor was never
stained. And yet in the night, Lee, the
gallant soldler and statesman, was votud
down, and a man unknown was made
Senator.

"God save the mark!" Governor Monta-

galant soldier and statesman, was voted own, and a man unknown was made Senator.

"God save the mark," Governor Montague exclaimed, "May such a thing nover happen again, if you don't vote for me don't vote for the 'unknown man.' I come to Frankin after an absence of four years. The opposition said I would not have a corporal's guard, because of the stomach-appent of Mr. Martin, but so many of my friends are here that i cannot get through the crowd to snake hands with you. Let us not turn out thoughts from Virginia to the flesh-pots of Egypt.

Love of Virginia. Love of Virginia.

"I believe in the sentiment that makes us love Virginia. I am not a Lee or a Hunton, but I prefer to look up rather than look down for my pattern. A little new blood in the United States Sentite would not hurt. Be at the place on the 22nd of August and watch things. I will be honored by your vote. Make your get manfully, strongly. In the State by from 25.000 to 30,000. I call for a fair count and a square count. I demand it. If we do not have it someone will suffer the for. It.

The Governor, as he closed, was en-thusiastically applicated. Many crowded forward to stake him by the hand. Colonel Willard Speaks.

forward to stake him by the hand.

Colonel Willard Speaks.

In response to many calls from the crowd for Mr. Williard and after the band had played a spirited selection. Professor Thomas A. Walker, of Rocky Mount, advanced to the front of the platform and, in a brief but earnest and eloquent address, introduced the Lioutenant-dovernor. In the course of his remarks, Professor Thomas paid a high tribute to Governor Montague, and declured that both he and Mr. Williard would worthly and ably represent Virginia in the high offices to which he predicted they would certainly be elected.

Mr. Williard spoke for about fifteen minutes. He was given an enthusiastic reception and throughout his speech he was accorded the closest attention. In the introductory part of his address, he devoted himself to a reply to several charges, which he said had been made against him by the editor of The Culpeper Exponent and by other parties.

He denied that he had voted against the "I'lm Crow" law, and declared that when it came up on its passage in the House, he had east his vote in favor of the measure. In this committee, he had consure. In this committee, he had consure. In this committee, he had consure, and mendment to the law, exempting certain roads in his county, and in taking this position he had voted for the road that was now no peration. He had opposed the measure, establishing a Burcau of Labor, for the reason that he did not think the bill as framed was a whee one or would have been of any benefit to the laboring man. He was ready and willing at any time to vote for such; a bureau if a bill properly framed were introduced.

Guilty of Being Rich. Guilty of Being Rich.

Guilty of Being Rich.

As to the charge that he was rich, he wished to plead guilty, but he wanted to ask if any man could point to a dollar that he had ever expended in any way that was not good, or to point to a dollar that he had ever expended in any way that was not honorable.

Mr. Willard defled any man to show that a vote of his had ever been dictated by personal motives. He was ready to meet any charge, and all he asked was fair play. He had never dodged an issue, and was ready to stand on his record and in the principles which he sought to maintain.

Mr. Willard then discussed briefly his

Mr. Withard then discussed briefly his views on various questions, which he delared were of vital importance to the people of Virginia. He heartily endorsed the movement for good roads, the betterment of the public schools of Virginia, and the encouragement of an immigration of the best kind.

UNDER FEDERAL

Daily Official Reports. It was announced that the Marine Hos-

It was announced that the Marine Hospital Service would soon take up the receiving and compiling of daily reports. A false impression has provalled in some quarters that all the cases occurring were not made public, and in order that there may be perfect confidence throughout the country. Dr. White desires that hereafter, statistical announcements of the situation shall be made under Federal supervision.

Dr. White says that the figures on the yellow fever situation carried daily by the Associated Press have been correct. There was a prompt response to-day to the appeal of Chairman Janvier, of the Clitzens' Committee for additional subscriptions to the citizens' fund to the end of raising the \$250,000 desired by the government. In addition, Mr. Junvier to-day telegraphed to Governor Blanchard, asking the State's assistance in securing the meany desired to feet.

ard, asking the State's assistance in sc curing the money desired to fight the fever. Unsolicited checks have been fever. Unsolicited checks have bee sent from other parts of the country and the whole fund will be fully sub scribed, it is believed, before it is wanted Telephone Operators Flee.

An evidence of the panicky feeling in the country parishes is shown in the experience of the Cumberland Telephone Company, At Arcadia, La., the man in charge of the telephone office fled when the fever began to spread. The telephone company tried to fill the position, but Arcadia refused to permit a man in come to work, and the service has been suspended. A similar situation prevails at pended. A similar situation prevails Baton Rouge, The Baton Rouge T phone Exchange serves much of the surrounding country and all that region without telephone communication.

The death reported on the Beli plants

The death reported on the Bell planta-tion in Jefferson Parish, across the Mis-sissippi River from New Orleans, is the fifth that has occurred there, showing the heavy mortality from the fever where adequate attention is not givon. Flow Italians fled from New Orleans to the Bell plantation and all have died of yel-low fever. The vicinity has been thor-oughly isolated and disinfected.

Mother Embraced Son's Corpse. One incident out of the ordinary is the death of Emile M. Lopez, a boy, After his death had been reported, the Board of Hoalth gave permission to hold the body 24 hours before burint. While the boy lay in a coffin, the mother embraced her dead son and thought she detected signs of life, Physicians disproved her suspicions.

her suspicions.

It will provably never be possible to estimate the losses which New Orleans has suffered financially, through the diversion of business, but the heavy tax on the people by the present situation is shown by the fact that besides the money already spent by the boards of health and the \$250,000 to be raised for the government, thousands of dollars have been subscribed and expended in ward sanitation.

Ouarantine Even Against Drugs.

Fourqurean, Temple & Co.

Fourquean, Temple & Co.

August Sales in the Annex

Always something of importance in this busy section-gratifying values at moneysaving prices.

In these August sales especially the quality enthusiast is never disappointed—the economist always finds a broad field for operation.

Unquestionably the greatest values this or any other store ever gave in Linens commenced in last week's selling of unmatched All-Linen Double Damask Cloths and Nap-

Enough of these left in the larger sizes to last probably another day-at a third to a half of the actual, not the estimated or imaginary values.

\$2.50 Nainsook, \$1.89

Unhesitatingly we tell you this is one of the greatest values placed on our counters this season.

A fine, soft English Nainsook, of beautiful finish and texture; a perfect fabric for fine underwear; 40 inches wide, 12 yards to piece-

The Price is \$1.89 the Piece.

35c Swiss at 17c

And this splendid value is another instance of the remarkable money savings this August sale affords.

This beautiful White Swiss is full 68 inches wide; It is a washable fabric, that good judges would call

The Price is 17c the Yard.

37 1/2 C Turkish Towels, 290

Here is a Towel that just fits the season-a great broad stretch of thirsty surface, extra heavy, too, and full bleached. The Towel for folks who like them big. Should be 37%c instead of 29c.

11-4 Crochet Quilts, \$1.00

A great big Quilt and a great big bargain; fine white cotton crochet in beautiful Marseilles patterns. Got a case of these to get the price. Should be \$1.25 instead of \$1.00.

25c Shirting Madras, 15c

This is a very fine texture in choice effects, stripes and small figures. New goods in fine assortment. Sold for and was good value at 25c a yard-

Buy them now at 15c.

Now the Shirt Waists Go.

These very pretty Shirt-Waists that you have so justly admired-admired for their fidelity to good form, for the correct cloths they are made of and for the perfect workmanship they show. Broken sizes break the

More attractive ones, thin materials, lace and medallion trimmings; were \$2,50, now \$1.98 each.

Ladies'

Hand-Embroidered

Handkerchiefs

On beautiful, sheer linen, daintily hemstitched. Any initial in the alphabetall beautifully hand done. A durable and refined Hand-

Valenciennes Laces

Our showing of Valenciennes Laces has stood the unprecedented demands of this very unusual season and stands to-day the best and most varied gathering in all Richmond. Searchers after unusual and hard-to-get patterns will find this big assortment still holding many beautiful and desirable designs at prices that are enticingly low. For

German Valenciennes, one-inch widths, in Edges and insertions to match, in 12-yard pieces, at 85e each. Valenciennes Laces, one inch, the popular width; pretty patterns, in Edges and insertions to match, 12yard pleces, 65e each.

Fourqurean, Temple & Co.

against drugs. In 1897, the quarantine was general over the South against every character of freight, including medicines, but this year many towns have excepted certain classes of freight and most of them are glad to get medical supplies Dr. Guiteras, of the Marine Hospital Sorvice, spent the day in southwest Louisiana, investigating reports of Suspicious cases, one of them in St. Mary Parish.

UNDER FEDERAL CON Marine Hospital Service Will Stamp Out Scourge.

(By Associated Press.)
OYSTER BAY., L. I., August 7.—Secretary Shaw came to Oyster Bay to-day to

tion of Virginia.
The President, who is keeping in close The President, who seems station, to-day received the following telegram from Surgeon-General Wyman: "Mayor Behrman and other members of the Citizens' Committee in New Or-

or the Citizons' Committee in New Or-leans have received assurances of funds necessary to pay expenses of labor and material. Have wired Surgeon White to take charge immediately, and have order-ted large additional force of commissioned officers who have had personal experience n epidemic work. The service appro-cites its responsibilities, but will go to work with feeling of confidence."

Turpentine Fumes vs. Mospuitoes Secretary Shaw said: "In one of my conferences with Surgeon-General Wyman. I suggested to him that be obtain man, I suggested to him that be obtain a large quantity of crude turpentine and have it burned in the immediate vicinity of every house where there was a yellow fever patient. It was formerly supposed that the burning of turpentine was practically a specific for yellow fever. As a ratter of fact, it has been demonstrated that the fumes from the burning turpentine merely drive away the mosquitoes. f we can keep mosquitoes away from the actients suffering from the fever, we pre-

works he had accomplished. The pension laws he declared were the work of his hands.
"I do not say," he declared, "that I don't make mistakes; a man who doesn't make mistakes doesn't make anything."
"White you people hursh for me," he continued, responding in a laural of anything that it is not superficient. The pension laws he declared were the work of his hands.

"Quarantine Even Against Drugs.

Some docking houses report that a number of towns have quarantined and will use it as I suggested. I hope in the pension laws he declared were the work of the story of the koy-of the

termined to institute a rigid quarantine against Louisiana and all points infected now or that may become infected with yellow fever.

It was decided that all vessels arriving from ports south of here be inspected at quarantine stations, and that all vessels arriving from ports north of here and out for less than five days be inspected. EFFICIENT QUARANTINE

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.-In addition to the revenue cutter Winona, which is now at Gulfport, Miss., the revenue cutter Forward, now at Key West; the Hamilton at Tampa, and the Seminole at Wilmington, N. C., have been ordered to Gulfport for the purpose of maintaining the national quarantine, and will pro-

the national quarantine, and will pro-ceed to that point at once. They have been directed to act under the instruc-tions of Captain W. G. Ross, chief of the revenue cultor service, who left to-night for New Orleans.

It is expected that other and smaller boots will be needed in order to make

see the President,
Secretary Shaw said that the Federal
Secretary Shaw said that the Federal
and a revenue cutter officer put on board,
the yellow fever situation in New Orieans,
ro efforts would be left unmade to
stamp out the opidemic.
The secretary will go to Roanoko, Va.,
The secretary will go to Roanoko, Va.,
to-morrow, to deliver a speech at the
to-morrow, to deliver a speech at the
to-morrow, to deliver a speech at the
to-morrow to deliver t

Wishes Him a Speedy Recovery.

New Fever Foci Found.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7.—Archbishop
Chapelle was reported as doing well tonight. He will pass the crisis to-morrow. The following cablegram was re-

ceived by him; "The Holy Father deplores your sickness. In wishing you a speedy recovery, he sends you his apostolic blessing.

(Signed)
CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL, CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL,
Papal Secretary of State.

Papal Secretary of State.

Two large foet of infection were discovered to-day outside of the city by health officers of the Marine Hospital Service. Dr. Corput went to Diamond plantation, in St. Charles Parisi, to look into the suspicious cases and found six positive yellow fever cases of secondary infection, three of which were dead. They are on a sugar plantation, and three of them were Italians. One was a negro.

The other point of infection is the town of Patterson, in St. Mary Parish, where Dr. Gutteras found nineteen cases of secondary infection. Most of these are also Italians.

The local health boards have taken charge in both instances and are following out the directions of the Marine Hospital Service.

Beaufort's Rigid Precautions.

Beaufort's Rigid Precautions.

MEXICO CITY, August 7.—The Superior Board of Health officials report but five cases of yellow fever in the republic, four at Vera Cruz and one at Coatzacoalcos. One patient died at Vera Cruz ou Wednesday and another case was discovered on the same day. All five cases are thoroughly isolated.

A Delicious Drink,

Rigid Quarantine at Memphis (By Associated Press.) MEMPHIS, TENN., Aug. 7.—

quarantine decided upon by the City Council was put in operation at noon to-

Council was put in operation at noon to-day. Armod guards were placed about the city and inspectors are on every train. No one can enter this city from any direction without a permit from the Memphis Board of Health.

Embargo On Bananas.

(By Associated Press.)
CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Aug. 7.—The
City Board of Health to-day put rigid
embargo on bananas, it also forbids
the laundrying of Pullman bedding durin the prevalence of the fever at New

Danger of Infection Passed.

Two Cases at Bon Air.

(By Associated Press.) HOUSTON, TEXAS, August 7.—State

HOUBTON, 19AAS, August 19 Health Officer Tabor has been advised officially that there are two cases of yellow fever at Bon Ami, 1). The telegram states also that one of the suspects was dead. The two men were Italian refusees from New Orleans, and

a demand has been from the Texas Board of Health for troops, but the re-quest has been declined by bot Dr. Tubor and the Governor.

Yellow Jack in Mexico.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

A tenspoonful added to a glass of cold
water Invigorates, Strengthens and Re-(By Associated Press.)

BEAUFORT, S. C., Aug. 7.—The Board of Health of Beaufort township, including Beaufort and Port Royal, to-day uefreshes,